

Business Cards.

1. P. WILLIAMS, NEBLETT & GRANT, Publishers and Proprietors. TERMS: 32 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Southern Express Company, CLARKSVILLE, TENN. Office: Same building occupied by him as an Insurance Office, North-West Corner of Public Square, near Moore's Hotel.

G. A. Ligon & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Confectionaries, Cigars, &c., &c. CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Dr. J. M. PIRLE, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE. OFFICE and residence, corner Main and Fourth Streets, opposite Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

B. A. ROGERS, Attorney at Law, Office on Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tennessee.

CRUSMAN & MITCHELL, (Successors to) CRUSMAN & JOHNSON, WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERS, And Commission Merchants.

C. H. SMITH, Tobacco Factor, and General COMMISSION MERCHANT, NO. 128 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, OFFICE ON STRAWBERRY ALLEY, Adjoining the Court-house, CLARKSVILLE, TE.

T. D. LEONARD, REAL ESTATE AGENT And AUCTIONEER! Office, head of the Square, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

DR. W. M. FINLEY, Office over Simpson & Price's, FRANKLIN STREET, Residence Corner of Madison and 3d Streets.

JEWELRY! WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS.

H. M. ACRE, DENTIST, Office at my residence on Franklin Street, former residence of C. M. Hite, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Clarksville Chronicle.

Printed Weekly, on a double-medium sheet, every Friday morning, by NEBLETT & GRANT, Publishers and Proprietors. TERMS: 32 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Our New Postal Arrangements.

RATES OF POSTAGE. Between places within the Confederate States of America. Single letters not exceeding a half ounce in weight.

ON NEWSPAPERS. Sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding 3 ounces in weight.

ON PERIODICALS. Sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding 14 ounces in weight.

ON TRANSMITTED MATTER. Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or other magazine, each containing not more than 100 pages, and not exceeding three ounces in weight.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE. The following persons only are entitled to the franking privilege, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Public Acts of Tennessee. AN ACT to Regulate Proceedings in Magistrates Courts.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That Magistrates of this State shall hold their Courts until the 1st day of January, 1862, for the trial of any civil case, except such as the parties thereto may agree, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the issuing of attachments as heretofore.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all executions or other processes for money issued by Justices of the Peace, shall be immediately returned (not satisfied) if the fact be so, and unless issued, returnable on or before the 10th day of December, 1861, but this act shall not apply to executions issued from original proceedings.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That a compliance with the provisions of this act shall release all constables and other returning officers from all liability not already incurred under previously existing acts, or on return, insufficient return, &c.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the remedy by motion against a sheriff, constable or coroner, is hereby abolished, but this section shall not effect the liability of those officers and their securities upon their bonds and the common remedy on the same; Provided, that the benefits of this section shall not extend to officers in cases in which the money has been collected; Provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent the Justices of the Peace from holding their monthly and quarterly Courts.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage. W. C. WHITTHORNE, Speaker House Representatives. B. L. STOWALL, Speaker Senate.

Wm. Quarles' carriage, got away from the driver near the Methodist Church, yesterday morning, and ran down Franklin street at a fearful pace. In going into the Square the carriage was upset, and the horses thrown down, breaking the former pretty badly, and hurting one of the horses at severely. Fortunately there was no one in the carriage.

More Smuggling.—Our friend, McCormac, of photographic fame, has lately returned home from Louisville and Cincinnati, from whence he succeeded in smuggling some valuable new ideas in beautiful art. It is well the Lincoln fellows don't know this, for if they had known what Mac did in his head, they would perhaps have broke it out. These ideas were all he brought over, but they add greatly to the fine pictures he takes.

PARTICULAR.—The ladies of this city and vicinity, having determined to offer the soldiers at Camp one a substantial testimonial of their regard, all who have vegetables of any kind or other edibles they wish to contribute, are requested to send to the Commissary's depot, corner of the Public Square and Strawberry Alley, as early Monday morning as they can. Let every body contribute.

We have been requested by the friends of C. W. BEAUMONT to announce him as a candidate for the Colonnade of the First Regiment of Cavalry. The Doctor possesses superior qualifications for the office. Election to take place Saturday, 17th of August.

Rev. J. B. FERGUSON.—This gentleman, candidate for Florist, addressed a small, but intelligent audience, at Tait's Station, last Saturday. His speech was both able and eloquent, and made a deep impression.

At a meeting of the officers of Montgomery Minute Men, at the Fair Ground, the evening was, by a unanimous vote, named Camp Apprehy, in honor of Col. R. W. Humphreys.

THE RIVER.—Since the rain of last Monday, the river has risen several feet, affording ity of water for small boats, some of which have a making irregular trips. The river is now, though, and without further rains, will be a dead low again.

OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.—Lieutenants of Militia, in 91st and 92d Regiments, who have not received commissions, will please call at this office, and them, without delay.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT.—Mr. Daniel Hillman presented to Col. John D. Morris, of Christian county, a day ago, one of the finest swords that could be had in Nashville.

Dr. Vanderville, late Professor of the Ecole de Medicine Pharmacy, Paris, will be in city soon, and remain two weeks. See his advertisement in to-day's paper.

THE RAIN.—Since our last issue another fine rain has fallen. It was a very general rain, and one immeasurable good. An abundant corn crop may now be considered almost certain.

THE ROAD.—Only one train a day, now, to and from Louisville. Leaves here at 6 A. M. and arrives at 7 P. M.

Our millers are paying 65 cts for Wheat, to delivered immediately. Extra Family Flour is for \$5. Bran 50 cts per hundred.

ANNOUNCING.—We are authorized to announce JAMES M. QUARLES as a candidate for the Congress of the Confederate States. July 5, 1861.

We are authorized to announce J. B. FERGUSON as a candidate for the Congress of the Confederate States. July 12, 1861.

NEW MARKET, EAST TENN., June 20, 1861. Messrs. Clark Gregory & Co., Nashville, Tenn.: We have heard many inquiries made about the use and benefit of your Ambrosial Oil in cases of Hog Cholera. That all may have an opportunity to test its utility for themselves, we give the prescription as used by ourselves and others.

THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL. It is entirely unlike every other Medicine prescribed for Hog Cholera, as it contains no Mineral Poison or Narcotic Drugs, being prepared from Roots, BARKS, and LEAVES, in the form of a pleasant and delicious Syrup.

It is "nature's own remedy," for Gonorrhea, (Clap), Gleet, Stricture, and is especially recommended for Fluor Albus, (Whites in Females) for this complaint it is invaluable.

As a general alternative and blood purifier it has no equal, and does not fail to cure Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Mercurial and all Eruptive Diseases, curing them more speedily and permanently than any other medicine known.

It is sold at Retail for \$2.00 per Bottle, or 3 Bottles for \$5.00, by all responsible Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the United States, and at wholesale by all Wholesale Druggists.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Prop's, 65 Jefferson Street, MEMPHIS, TENN. Sold in Clarksville, by Thomas & Brother, W. O. Vance, and Maj. Bailey & Bell, and all Druggists every where. Berry & Demore, Ewing & Pendleton, Nashville, Wholesale Agents.

We are authorized to announce J. B. FERGUSON as a candidate for the Congress of the Confederate States. July 12, 1861.

We are authorized to announce ALFRED ROSS, of Clarksville, as a candidate for Florist, in the Counties of Davidson, Robertson, Cheatham and Montgomery. July 12, 1861.

We are authorized to announce D. N. KESSEY as a candidate for Representative of Montgomery County. Election 1st day of August next. July 12, 1861.

We are authorized to announce JESSE HORN, Esq., as a candidate for Senator for the Counties of Robertson, Cheatham, Montgomery and Stewart, at the approaching August election. July 19, 1861.

We are authorized to announce ED. S. CHEATHAM as a candidate for Senator from the counties of Robertson, Cheatham, Montgomery and Stewart, at the August election. July 19, 1861.

1861. March 22nd. Now receiving and opening at RICE & MOORE'S, No. 8, Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tennessee.

A large and attractive stock of New Spring and Summer DRY GOODS. Comprising—besides the latest styles of every description of DRESS GOODS.

WRAPPINGS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY, &c. MORE RIFLED CANNON.—We copy the following extract from the Portsmouth correspondent of the Richmond Examiner, under date of the 11th:

The belief that the Federal Government intends very soon to make a diversion against us gains strength. As if sharing this opinion, it is said that the Confederate authorities will augment their force at Pig's Point. Yesterday several pieces of heavy artillery were forwarded to that place.

Great Peace Meeting in New York. [From the New York Book, July 14.] The Peace Meeting at Nyack, Rockland County, last night, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the State.

INSURANCE. The Insurance Company of New York, has been organized, and its capital all paid in.

Northwest Corner. MAJ. ANDERSON AND WHAT HE SAID. (A month or more ago, it was reported that Kentucky had been assigned to a distinct military department.)

FRESH. Maj. Anderson (of Fort Mifflin) had been assigned to a distinct military department. It was soon after that Maj. Anderson, or General, also have on him, had retired to the mountains, and by the name of a recruit his health.

Extra. His announcement was true, or Red V. (which ever he is, for we are ignorant) we do not know. But he is one of the most distinguished men of Kentucky, long retired, however, from public service, a judicious observer, gives us the opinion that Anderson's retirement is employed by him in arranging for the invasion of Tennessee by a march across Kentucky, from Covington and Louisville, by way of Cumberland Gap, and that the enterprise is only delayed, awaiting the result of the August elections in Kentucky.

CLARK & FULLER'S AMBROSIAL OIL. The following candid admission from the New York Times: The cruise of the Sumter furnishes the cotton-craving Governments of Europe with the best evidence that our blockade is not such as international law demands.

Effects of the War in New York. A Procession of Starving Women. Here is the other side of the picture, a phase of the infamous war that the Lincolnites and Unionists do not hold up to their readers to see. We copy from the New York Journal of Commerce of the 16th:

A large number of hungry women with babies in their arms, gathered on Monday in the front of the branch office of the Union Excelsior Committee, No. 14 Fourth Avenue, expecting aid from the Committee. That office not having been re-opened, the half-starved creatures marched, two by two, to the City Hall in search of the Mayor, who was not there.

These frantic expressions of grief and rage were at last silenced by one of the Mayor's clerks, who directed the poor women to the rooms of the Union Defense Committee, in Pine street. Thither they went, and rushed into the apartment, crying out, "We are starving." "We want money." Gen. Weismore, Secretary of the Committee, kindly explained to the clamorous crowd that there was no money on hand, but that several gentlemen were trying to raise some, and would probably be ready to relieve them in a day or two.

He advised them to go home. This advice, though undeniably well meant, did not fill empty stomachs, and the poor women continued to plead for money and food, alternating their entreaties with execrations upon the war, the Committee and the city authorities for a long time. Finally finding that their importations availed nothing, they one after another withdrew from the Committee's room, to seek for cold charity in the streets or to go home and starve.

Gen. Scott has been in consultation with an Alabama negro.—Northern Telegraph. Fifty-one prizes, in all, have been taken by Southern privateers, whose aggregate value is computed to amount to \$3,000,000.

Startling News from Europe--The Plot Against the United States. [From the New York Herald.] The highly important intelligence contained in our Paris letter confirms our worst fears, and supplies a key to the note in the Monitor about American affairs--and it further appears that this note is an extract from an official circular to the European powers. It may, therefore, be safely regarded as the programme of the Emperor's policy.

From all the governments of Europe we have received the strongest assurances of friendship, and yet it is now very clear that there is a conspiracy against the United States among the crowned heads, and its focus is the Tuilleries. We have been in the habit of regarding the English Government as our only enemy; but now it seems that it is only playing a part subordinate to the role of the Emperor of the French. The people of both countries warmly sympathize with the United States, but their governments meditate the total destruction of the country, and probably its partition, after the example of Poland.

They treacherously put us off our guard by professions of friendship, while they secretly plot our ruin. The Emperors Eugenie, the Queen of Spain, and Holy Mother Church are in a conspiracy which meditates the restoration to Spain of all the possessions she has lost in the New World, and the consequent triumph of Catholicism; and to this scheme there is good reason to believe the Emperor lends himself, in order to compensate for his destruction of the temporal power of the Pope in Italy. Then France must have Cotton to save her artisans from starving, her merchants from bankruptcy, and the whole people from revolution. England can make some shift to get a limited supply from her colonies, but France can only get Cotton from America, where alone grow the finer kinds which she uses.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that it is her purpose, in alliance with England, to break the blockade, if the war should not be concluded before the demand for the demand for the staple becomes pressing.

What, therefore, is the true policy of our Government? It is either to overwhelm the South with arms, and compel her to submit before the foreign governments have time to interfere, or to make peace with her at once, in order to a junction of the two armies against the foes of the American people, and in order to the establishment of our empire over the whole continent and its islands. Whatever course is adopted, the need of preparation on a scale of vast magnitude is urgent, and it will be necessary for Congress to rise to the height of the danger, and adopt such bold and vigorous measures as the occasion demands. Already the combined fleets of England and France are advancing to our coasts, and the first instalment of a hostile army has sailed for our Northern frontier. We shall soon see whether there is sufficient statesmanship, patriotism and courage in Congress to meet the double peril that looms up before it from domestic treason on one hand and foreign invasion on the other.

THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.—The Knoxville Register learns from Col. Landou C. Haynes, who has just returned from Richmond, that the Provisional Army of Tennessee, in accordance with the recent act of our Legislature, has been transferred to the Government of the Confederate States, and that Major General Polk has been instructed to receive and muster the regiments now organized into the Confederate service. This will at once relieve the State of the expense of their subsistence and maintenance.

We may mention in this connection, that Maj. General S. R. Anderson, of the Provisional Army of Tennessee, has been appointed by President Davis, a Brigadier General in the Confederate States Army, a position for which he is eminently qualified.—Nash. Union & American.

A PIPE FOR LINCOLNITES TO SMOKE.—The Concordia Rifles, who arrived here yesterday, are commanded by Capt. Zeb York, a man able to buy the Washington administration. Capt. York and Mr. Hoover, of Concordia, raised the company at their own expense. They pay their men \$15 a month, give \$20 a month to the support of each man's wife in necessitous circumstances, and \$5 to each soldier's child. If any individual or corporation can beat this, we want to know it.—N. O. Delta.

NORTHERN CROPS.—A gentleman living in Franklin county, Indiana, and who is largely interested in farming and milling, gives the Cincinnati Enquirer the information that whole fields of wheat are destroyed by the fly, while others will not yield half crops from the same cause. He says the crops in Indiana, so far as his observation extends, will not be above quarter yield.

According to the Richmond Dispatch, old Abe has devised a new way to raise means to prosecute the war. It says: A gentleman who has just arrived from Gloucester county informs us that the Abolitionists at Gortress Monroe have stolen as many as five hundred negroes from those localities, which are forthwith sent off to Cuba for sale.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN will be nearly twice as large as that asked for. Alabama and Georgia together, it is thought, will subscribe five hundred thousand shares of Cotton. Texas must be added a large amount of cash, besides various kinds of produce. The sum total of these two States, we are confident, will reach nearly thirty million dollars—averaging the Cotton at fifty dollars a bale.—Charleston Courier.

The New York Herald Pays that foreign bankers have determined not to take any more of the Lincoln loan, and holds out the idea that steps should be taken to force money from them.

The Lincoln Government is in a terrible strait. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in his letter of the 5th, makes this honest confession: "Unless a majority of all the people come up freely with their means, determined to sustain the immense necessities of the hour, we are lost, no matter how large the armies or how ardent the enthusiasm."

Gen. Scott has been in consultation with an Alabama negro.—Northern Telegraph. Fifty-one prizes, in all, have been taken by Southern privateers, whose aggregate value is computed to amount to \$3,000,000.